SOLIDARITY AND PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONSHOOD

CHRISTIAN ALBREKT LARSEN
CENTRE FOR COMPARATIVE WELFARE STUDIES
CCWS.DK
Range of solidarity
Negativ impact from migration/ethnic diversity?

• Some support

• Some non-findings
  (Mau & Burkardt 2009, Frady and Finnigan 2014 .......)
Welfare (nation) states
Non-mobilised

"Low-intensity civic nationalism"
Ex. Sweden

"Low-intensity ethnic nationalism"
Ex. Japan

"High-intensity civic nationalism"
Ex. USA

"High-intensity ethnic nationalism"
Ex. Bulgaria

"Ethnic"
Data material

• International Social Survey Program

• National identity module
  1995 (23 countries) 2003 (33 countries), 2013 (33 countries)

• 104,605 responses (both parents citizenship)
Method

“Some people say that the following things are important for being truly [nationality]. Others say they are not important. How important do you think each of the following is…”

- 1) to have been born in [country].
- 2) to have [country] citizenship.
- 3) to have lived in [country] for most of one's life.
- 4) to be able to speak [country language].
- 5) to be a [dominant religion].
- 6) to respect [country nationality] political institutions and laws.
- 7) to feel [country nationality].

Multi-classification analyses (MCA)
“Civic”

“High-intensity civic nationalism”

+ Respect law
+ Speak language
+ Feel national
+ Citizenship

“Mobilised”
"Low-intensity ethnic nationalism"
"Low-intensity civic nationalism"

- Born in country
- Lived most life
- Citizenship

"Non-mobilised"

"Civic"

- Dominant religion
"High-intensity civic nationalism"

Ex. USA
High-intensity ethnic nationalism
"Low-intensity ethnic nationalism"
"Low-intensity civic nationalism"
"Ethnic
civic
non-mobilised
mobilised

"Low-intensity
ethnic nationalism"

"Ethnic"

"High-intensity
ethnic nationalism"
Average position of countries in 1995 (n=23)
"Low-intensity civic nationalism"
"High-intensity ethnic nationalism"
"High-intensity civic nationalism"
"Low-intensity ethnic nationalism"
Mobilised

Non-mobilised

Civic

Ethnic
Average position of countries in 2013 (n=33)
"Low-intensity civic nationalism"
"High-intensity civic nationalism"
"Low-intensity ethnic nationalism"
High-intensity ethnic nationalism
Changes in average position of countries from 1995, 2003 to 2013
Figure 5. Country trajectories from 1995 to 2013. N= 15 (end point marked full)
Changes in average position of countries over two wages (1995-2003 or 2003-2013)
"Low-intensity civic nationalism"
"High-intensity civic nationalism"
All available countries
- latest available measure (n = 44)
Thanks for the invitation
Conclusion

- Good news for solidarity in more ethnic diverse contexts
  - Stable low-intensity civic nationalism in some countries
  - New-comers with low-intensity civic nationalism

- Bad news for solidarity in more ethnic diverse contexts
  - Stable high-intensity ethnic nationalism in some countries
  - New comers to high-intensity ethnic nationalism